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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written cally for The Washington Hérald.

COMFORTING.

Love makes the world go round, they say, Which comforts me a lot today, Because tho' wars and woes abound The good old Earth's still going round, The which should prove to me and you That Love to duty still is true. (Copyright, 1915.)

The Star Gazer.

I am a seer. I watch the stars rotate And solve the master knots of human fate, The ceaseless movement of the astral spheres Are fraught with doom to my instructed ears; The galaxies swing nebulously on Twist pro and con, but leaning most to con, Being in fact particularly bright Christmastime when money isn't tight.

Next month will find us all in Aries, Who dropped poor Helen in the Dardanelles: Severe engagements on Gallipoli's Peninsula this circumstance foretells. Next Taurus comes:-Good luck for those who

For Johnny Bull. The Gemini are prominent in March:— Turmoil in that twin city, Buda Pesth! Then Cancer comes-with trouble from that arch Crabber, who wrote the "Winning of the West. May brings the stormy influence of the Lion-And William Jennings Bryan!

June-Virgo-Joy for bride and suffragette! Libra, the Scales, are active in Ju Some one will lay the scales of justice by And be the Grand Old Party's one best bet. And next the sign of Scorpio is hung— A statesman will be stung!

Then Sagittarius draws his fateful bow-Death claims a foreign personage of note! Next Capricornus frowns on us, and lo! A Public Man is parted from his goat. He of the watering pot, if I remember, Comes in November.

This indicates a party bathed in tears, While high above it in the ethercal vault, Pisces, the Fishes, swim about the spheres, And call to mind a River that is Salt. This in December's moon, which brings us back To the beginning of the Zodiac.

But other constellations stud the skies To whose strange potency our fates attest. Eastward Bootes and the Whale arise Il hile the O'Brien slopes towards the West.

Juriga, Perseus, Lyra, Aquila, The Hunting Dogs, the Dragon and the Ship, Each one is powerful to make or mar fortunes and to hand us as they dip Reneath the purple wave a handsome punch, So harry up and buy a useful tip From Whiskered Smith, the Man that has the Hunch.

They call them Digitopaths now in Baltimore.

It is whispered that the Wolf of Wall street is about ready to bleat.

Who is going to get the crew of the Oscar II out of the trenches?

ward German intrigues.

his peace mission so well became him as the manner of his leaving it.

be some good in us, after all,

Ferdinand of Bulgaria has sent fifty nails to be driven into the "wooden Hindenberg," He had better have kept them for his own coffin.

What is really needed this week is a clearinghouse for neckties, where the man who becomes rabid at the sight of red can trade with the chap who likes it but who is driven to drink by robin's-

"Does a maker of baby carriages increase the birth rate?" asks Mr. Henry Wise Wood, evidently presupposing an answer in the negative. He may not increase it, but he at least robs it of many of

A patriotic correspondent asks us whether it would not be well to devise some other name to

Whole City Should Protest.

There can no longer be any doubt that a large najority of the citizens of Washington are opposed to the radical change in the public school ers in their annual report to Congress. A suf- to take more exercise. The physicians made plan; nowhere among parents, citizens and tax- itself to habit, and it would be a mistake, so late, payers, who alone are directly concerned, is there to make a radical change in that habit. support for it. That every association of citizens will take action upon this important matter now seems assured, with the promise that Congress will with the views of exercise now in vogue. for once be confronted with something approaching unanimity of opinion on a District policy. When every interested organization has given expression to the views of its members a special ommittee of not more than three should be selected for the duty of placing before the District New York. 'A young physician, a woman, was giv

to reject it. It cannot be said that the Commissition that has arisen. But, as has been said before, the Commissioners do not represent the people, nor are they concerned with what the people want or do not want. They simply asked that all tion be taken from it and given to them in the interest of "efficiency and economy in governmental administration." That economy would result is, of course, open to question. That greater efficiency would be attained by substituting a board appointed by and subordinate to the Commissioners, with all of its acts subject to supervision, for the present administrative body composed of public-spirited and representative citizens The Herald denies. It is unreasonable to suppose that persons possessing the high qualifications of the members of the present board would consent to fill these positions were they deprived of all authority and made mere servants of the Commissioners. It is logical to assume that a much less efficient board would be obtained to perform routine work that the Commissioners could direct, approve or disapprove as they saw fit. Certainly the Commissioners cannot spare the time necessary to master the details of school management, and ministration of the school system, supervised in haphazard fashion by a higher authority more or less ignorant of the entire subject. It has been suggested that another result would be the inrusion of politics into the school management, an Those who believe such an undesirable condition is even remotely possible will resist the effort of and association with country life, which has the Commissioners as long as they have the welfare of the city at heart.

But leaving politics out of the question, there is yet to be advanced a single reason why the present system, which ever since it was adopted has idea of playing golf would be ridiculous. proved admirably efficient, practically frictionless and has never been productive of the least extravagance, should be sacrificed to an experiment exercise. In a multitude of ways the need is un that promises nothing but deterioration, unless it he chaos. Congress should hear the voice of the whole city in protest.

Grip and Impure Air.

Physicians are agreed that grip, now epidemic already great waste of energy? in many cities East and West, is quickly spread what we call "lack of exercise?" May not the lack among human beings crowded together in poorly of exercise be really due to the blundering way ventilated apartments or conveyances. This is a which we have developed our system of living? warning which thousands of persons who daily travel in the street cars of Washington may profitably heed. The greater proportion of the street cars, to say nothing of railway trains, are improperly ventilated, and between the conductors and perhaps a majority of the passengers there apears to exist a rigid compact to maintain them in Persia will now display a Firma attitude to- that condition at all hazards. A survey of the occupants of a crowded street car finds practically all of them warmly clad, well protected Of Henry Lord it may be said that nothing in against the wintry winds they must encounter somewhere between home and destination; and yet a great many of them demand a superheated atnosphere and evince uncompromising hostility to The Germans, says a lady who has just returned the least breath of fresh air when the door is from the Fatherland, hate Americans. There must opened to take on or let off a passenger. Whether rom force of example or in response to gruff complaints the conductor, who is compelled to breath the foul air in these hermetically sealed cars all day, takes the side of this class of passenger against all opposition, with the able co-operation of the motorman on the car that has a front door. Whether heat is necessary to the comfort of street car passengers dressed for cold weather may be open to argument, but here in Washington, especially late at night on cars that make but few stops, we have plenty of examples among passengers and conductors, of persons ready to defy the accepted theory that fresh air is necessary to life, their efforts resulting in conditions that would horrify any city health official. But perhaps the physicians are all wrong about the way grip is transmitted. At any rate, if it comes to Washington there will be ample opportunities for a

which the Serbian government was urged by the allied ministers to accede to the demands of Austria in July, 1914. The malicious desire of the allies to compel the central empires to take the situation is personnel. In the property of the allies to compet the central empires to take the initial steps in the war is thus, the news agency adds, irrefutably established.

An unnamed spokesman for Col. Roosevelt is quoted as saying that he will not enter the Presiqueted as saying that he will not enter the Presiqueted as for the legislatures of the attention of the legislatures of the attention and the warm assurance that its writer is singularly in tune with the best of America. "I make Missassippi and Alabama were still new States upon a frontier, and grew rapidle the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who had made their the front as to men who h

Exercise. By JOHN D. BARBY.

(In Two Parts-Part L) It is said that several years before death J system recommended by the District Commission- Pierpont Morgan conceived the idea that he ought ficient number have formally expressed their views careful examination, inquired into the patient's to justify the position which The Washington Her- habits of life, and decided that for Mr. Morgan, at ald took, immediately upon publication of the re- his age, exercise would be a mistake. For many port, in opposition to the proposed change. Every years he had taken virtually no exercise. His gocivic and social organization that has considered ings and comings had been achieved by some kind the question has placed itself on record against the of conveyance. His physical system had adapted

> This medical opinion was decidedly at variance But it seemed reasonable.

The story reminds me of a conversation I once heard in a settlement house on the East Side of Committees of Senate and House the record of ing a group of East Side women advice in regard to health. Among other things she emphasized With this indisputable evidence before it of the the importance of sleeping in a room with plenty practically unanimous opposition of the people of of fresh air. Suddenly, an old woman, with bright the District to the change recommended by the eyes and color in her wrinkled face, spoke up with Commissioners, Congress may be depended upon spirit. "I don't believe in such new-fangled notions," she said. "All my life I've slept in a room sioners have represented to Congress that the with all the windows closed to keep out the night people want such a change; no doubt they were air, and the door closed, too. You can't make sufficiently well informed to anticipate the oppo- me believe that draughts do anybody any good." In herself, the old woman was a strong argument in favor of her prejudice.

Very cleverly the physician made the interruption a point of departure to explain the wonderful the authority now vested in the Board of Educa- adaptability of nature, even to habits that migh not in themselves be altogether wholesome.

> I once took an automobile trip through New England. What most impressed me was the sight of hundreds of middle-aged men playing golf on the many golf grounds that we passed. It was per fectly plain, from the way some of them went a the exercise, that they were not having a good time at all and that they were doing something that they believed to be wholesome for them, or perhaps merely fashionable.

At the time I wondered how much good suc enforced exercise could possibly accomplish. And I also marveled at the wasteful expende

ture of energy. It is appalling to think of the vast amount of energy gratuitously expended in exercise nowadays. What does it all mean? Surely, in itself, it cannot be normal. Where it is not spontaneous where it comes from an impulse, not from within the result would inevitably be an inadequate ad- but from without, the results cannot be commen surate with the effort.

Fortunately, the most popular form of exercis some. It makes no heavy demand on physical evil of which we are now happily altogether free. energy nor does it cause great nervous tension. It involves easy walking the breathing of fresh air Post.

soothing effect on the senses and the nerves. But, like so many blessings, golf is essentially sport for the well-to-do.

Among "the teeming millions of men" the mere

And yet it is perfectly plain that the teeming millions, as well as the favored thousands, need mistakably betrayed. These include dullness of eye, flabbiness of cheek, and, in the middle-aged, superfluous flesh.

But does it follow that the whole world should devote itself to unproductive sport, adeing to the

Does the cause of the general flabbiness lie in (To be concluded tomorrow.)

"Under Two Flags."

"No Man Can Serve Two Masters." Which flag is the flag of your country? To which is your loyalty due? No man can be true to two banners Come! Yellow? Or red, white and blue?

Which cagle? The one you adopted Or one that is spread on black cross? Which motto? "I. Pluribus Unum," "Gott mit Uns?" Which wins the toss?

No honest blood rans through a siphon; Allegiance is bound by one oath; Two faiths can't be linked by a hyphen: You're Yankee or Teuton-not both!

American are you, or German? Free man, or autocracy's dupe? Where stand you? By these States united, Or "Fatherland," Kaiser and Krupp?

Quit talking and writing rank treason While under Old Glory you stand, Or break with us, fairly and squarely, And GO!-with your heart in your hand. But, look you! You're with or against us,

You gather or scatter abroad.

Make choice, like brave men, of your duty, Then gird on a patriot's sword.

We honor a gallant opponent, Respect a conviction sincere: Let him get to hell out of here!

You're friend or you're foe of the Union. Leal, loyal, or traitor accurst; Ally of the House Hohenzollerntrue to "AMERICA FIRST!" -By Edmond Defreyne, in the North American

nations.

The annual report of the United States Bureau of Fisheries again calls attention to the fact that despite artificial propagation American waters are Agency that letters have been found in Serbia in which the Serbian government was urged by the allied ministers to accede to the demands of the state of the struction is not allied ministers to accede to the demands of the struction is not an allied ministers to accede to the demands of the united States Bureau of the United States Bureau the carried to Emierate Much has been written about what should be the relation of a statesman to the people of a democracy. No better answer could be given than thoughts upon statesmanship and the relation of a statesman to the people of a democracy. No better answer could be given than unstinted table, plain comfort, and poenhanded hospitality.

In the South writers still bent all their thoughts upon statesmanship and the democracy. No better answer could be given than unstinted table, plain comfort, and poenhanded hospitality.

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In the South writers still bent all their thoughts upon statesmanship and the relation of a statesman to the people of a democracy. The beat of point to Secretary Lane's annual report. The being depleted of fish, especially shad. The intimaand maintained an elder taste; made cultivation a thing of quiet moments or of the delights of conversation, and carried the relation of a statesman to the people of a democracy. The plain comfort and poenhanded hospitality.

In the South writers still bent all their thoughts upon statesmanship and the r

Introducing James R. Colburn to Readers of The Washington Herald



JAMES R. COLBURN.

JAMES R. COLBURN will not be a contributor to The HERALD'S editorial page; nor will he help us begin each day with a smile, like Goldberg with his comic creations. Mr. Colburn's work has to do with the problem of seeing that every reader gets each day's issue of The HERALD, at a time in the paper exceeds the supply through the present channels of distribution.

Mr. Colburn brings to his position as circulation manager of The Washington (the HERALD are was with the Elmira (New York.) Mr. Colburn's confidence was with the Elmira (New York) Gazette, at the time it was owned by the latt business departments and six as city editor and general assistant to the publisher.

Mr. Colburn left the Sacreta continued for nine years, three of which were spent in business departments and six as city editor and general assistant to the publisher.

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States, among them such well-known daily publications as the Philadelphia North American, Omaha Bee, Minneapolis Tribune, Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, Atlanta Journal, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, and Louisville

There is no other city in the United States where the contests conducted by Mr. Colburn are so well known as right here in Washington. During his circulation managership of The Washington Times, Mr. Colburn's department gave to that publication the largest circulation a National Capital newspaper had ever enjoyed, a circulation that compelled its evening competitor to change from its long established price of two cents to one cent, as a matter of self-protection. About seven years ago Mr. Colburn resigned as circulation manager of the Washington Times to take up a similar position on the Washington Post, which position he filled until the establishment of his present connection with The Washington HERALD.

Washington HERALD

Readers of The Washington HERALD will very shortly be informed of Mr.

Colburn's first contribution to this paper in the form of a contest that can be pursued with both pleasure and profit to the contestants. This contest, like all others with which Mr. Colburn has been connected, will be conducted throughout on the same plane that has brought the highest commendation from the papers that have offered prizes and the contestants who have striven for them in previous Colburn contests.

E. C. ROGERS,

Business Manager.

E. C. RO

A History of the American People

Society in the South.

Published by special arrangement with the President through
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pecial Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part. The South still stood unchanged. No also to her industries and profiting as

built in the South. Her merchants felt against it.

It was singular how the signs multitime as others did.

Against it.

It was singular how the signs multiplied of change and a new age coming

the impulse and saw the detaols of the time as others did.

But no power from without, no alteration of the world beyond her borders, could change her economic and social order so long as slavery lasted.

Young men were apt to be arrogant tion.
and to have their fling in the world of pleasure, and old men showed someasure, and out ment of birth and position. son.

In the South writers still bent all their

democratic as men of their kind anywhere. All white men had an equal footing of privilege there and an equal freedom, though offices fell as often to men
of position whom fortune had put at
the front as to men who had made their
way up from the ranks and men who
added ambition and initiative to ability.

Mississippi and Alabama were still new
Morth for the exercise of the suffrage ex-

revolution of industry, no breath of spec-ulation no plotting or building of rail-ways, no steam craft at her ports or on her rivers touched or altered her fixed order of society.

selic could by the new forces of the age.

But Virginia and the Carolinas grew scarcely at all.

And so the South stood apart, potent and alive and yet immobile. Though she

Some of the first railways built were provoked attack, she was intren-

A whole generation of new writers came suddenly into prominence during those first years of railways and steam order so long as slavery lasted.

There was no aristocracy in the South of the kind men commonly think of when they use the word.

There was a ruling race and a subject race; there were rich men and poor among the race that ruled; there went with wealth a certain ease and expandence of living a good deal of quiet expansions. The subject is a subject which wealth a certain ease and expandence of living a good deal of quiet expansions. The subject is those first years of railways and steam those first years of railways and with wealth a certain ease and expansiveness of living, a good deal of quiet economists, men of science. Poe and leisure, an old-fashioned grace and punctiliousness of manner which gave to those who cultivated it an air of excoming with increase of wealth, stimulation of thought with increase of ac-

"You are a new era, my man, huge country," wrote Carlyle to Enfer

The Herald's Army and Navy Department Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published

officers to the Guard upon the advice \$2.72 to \$2.95; wharfbuilders, \$3.30 to \$2.85 and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would fix the standards of examinations and methods of training those officers and methods of training those officers and methods.

men.

It would effectually federalize the National Guard and place it under the jurisdiction of the President in Congress just as much as the Regular Army. The only difference will be that the National Guard would take its the National Guard would take its training at its present stations and would not be called away from home except in the event of war.

Ping Lieut, Alfred A. Hickor, Sixth Infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics

In accordance with the recommenda-

By E. B. JOHNS.

An amendment to the Militia Pay Bill, which would federalise the National Guard and overcome the constitutional objections, has been proposed in the General Staff. By this amendment, the National Guard would be organized and paid under the Hay Volunteer Army act, with the exception that the militia would enter the Federal service in times of peace, instead of waiting the declaration of war.

The National Guard, by this amendment, would be permitted to volunteer as organizations. Once they were in the service of the Federal government, they would be entitled to pay as fixed by the bills that have been introduced by Chairman Chamberlain and Chairman Hay. The amendment is a short one but it entirely changes the status of the National Guard from State and Federal troops.

According to the provision of the Volunteer Army act, the President, upon recommendation of the governors of the different States, would be authorized to appoint the company officers of the Mational Guard in the higher grades, the President would appoint officers to the Guard upon the advice and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War Department would for the standards of examinations and consent of the Senate. This would mean that the War

detailed as professor of military science at the Gulf Coast Military Academy,

NAVAL ORDERS.

In accordance with the recommendations of all of the wage boards, the pay of the supervisory force, i. e., quartermen and leadingmen, which has heretofore been fixed at 25 per cent and 16 per cent respectively, above the maximum pay of the trade, will be increased to 30 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

"It is impossible to determine with exactness the average amounts of the increases," said Secretary Daniels. "It may be stated, however, that these increases will affect a great majority of the employes at navy yards and stations, and the compensation of most of them will be increased, beginning the first of January. Those that receive the great increase this Potenber 3: Commander F. R. McCrary, to navy yard. Potemoeth, N. H.

54 to 54.24; electrical machinists, 54 to 54.24; tinners, 52.84 to 53.92; wiremen, 52.32 one for my money." "My dear. I'm sure they won't. Surely no one who knows Navy Yary, Norfolk, Va.—Chippers and calkers, iron, 52.04 to 52.35; drillers, 52.32 to only charm."—Detroit Free Press.



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